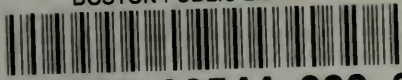


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Local history

(Seymour)





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF  
LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

FOR THE

Year ending November 30, 1937



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

#### *To the Commissioner of Agriculture:*

The report of the Division of Livestock Disease Control for the year ending November 30, 1937, is presented herewith.

The work of this division in the prevention, suppression, and extirpation of contagious diseases of domestic animals has progressed most satisfactorily. During the entire year there has been no serious outbreak of any of the diseases of animals over which the division has jurisdiction.

A reduction, although slight, in the total number of reactors to the tuberculin test from the total for the previous year is worthy of note and can be considered as strengthening the rating of the State as a modified accredited bovine tuberculosis-free area.

The prevalence of rabies continues to be a matter of great concern. The problem of control demands far more consideration and attention than are now given by town, city, and county authorities. Particularly is this true in regard to the enforcement of laws concerning the licensing of dogs.

A growing interest in the problems arising in connection with Bang abortion disease has been manifested by a steadily increasing number of inquiries concerning prevention, control, eradication, etc., which have been received by the office of the division from cattle owners, breeders, and dealers, and from public health officials.

A two-day conference on Bang's disease, held at the Highland Hotel, Springfield, May 26 and 27, was of interest to this division. Planned and arranged by a group of owners of purebred herds and others interested in the breeding and raising of cattle, the conference was attended by livestock officials, veterinarians, cattle owners, breeders, and others from all of the North Atlantic states. Speakers of both local and national repute addressed the assembly on problems pertaining to all phases of Bang's disease—area testing, disease control, vaccination, uniform interstate regulations, effect on public health, etc. The conference was opened with an address of welcome by Hon. William Casey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, and the closing address was given by Charles F. Riordan, director of this division.

The United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, of which Massachusetts is a member, held its forty-first annual meeting in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1936. Practically all states in the Union are represented at the meetings of this association, at which matters of vital importance in the field of livestock disease control are discussed. The director of this division was in attendance at the meeting, and was later honored by an appointment to membership on the executive board of the association.

On November 4, 1937, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State of New York, at a meeting held at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, celebrated the achievement of becoming a bovine tuberculosis-free modified accredited area—the forty-sixth state to be awarded this distinction. Massachusetts was represented by Dr. Harrie W. Peirce, chief veterinary health officer of this division, who was one of the speakers.

### TUBERCULOSIS

The work of maintaining the standing of Massachusetts as a modified accredited bovine tuberculosis-free area through the elimination of tubercular animals from its dairy herds and the prevention of the spread of the disease continues to be one of the principal activities of the division.

The need of constant vigilance on the part of herd owners and livestock disease



officials is demonstrated by the occurrence of "breaks" in herds regarded as free from tuberculosis. "Breaks," i.e., the finding of reactors in comparatively large numbers in herds where there have been no reactors over a considerable period of time, usually occur in herds of two types; (1) herds in which an animal, extensively diseased but with no apparent symptoms of ill health, fails to react to the tuberculin test and, in many instances, is not detected until disposed of for beef purposes and slaughtered; (2) dairy herds in which there are constantly recurring changes through replacements which are made necessary in order to maintain the output of the dairy at a desired level. Breaks rarely occur in herds in which the owner raises his own animals.

To guard against the recurrence of reactors and to insure against breaks, owners of herds should be impressed with the importance of giving careful attention to proper sanitation of premises on which cattle are housed, thorough cleansing and disinfection of premises after the removal of diseased animals, the addition of only such animals as can be identified as coming direct from tuberculosis-free herds, and the immediate removal or segregation of animals which display any symptoms of ill health. With officials of this division rests the responsibility of testing and retesting at specific intervals all cattle in the Commonwealth.

The rating "modified accredited bovine tuberculosis-free area" applied to any state or section thereof implies that the incidence of bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to the low degree whereby not more than .5% of all cattle in the area so classified are reactors to the tuberculin test. Forty-six states now have achieved this rating. Of none of the states can it be said, however, that tuberculosis has been eradicated. State authorities in charge of the work of disease control are aware of the fact that only through continued vigilance can such a status be maintained.

A total of 25,016 herd tests and 236,214 individual animal tests were made during the year, a decrease of 3.1% below the number of herd tests in the year 1936 and 6.6% below the number of individual animal tests. Of the total, 1,234 herd tests and 3,793 animal tests were applied to herds or on premises where tests had not been conducted previously. In some instances the premises had been overlooked at time of previous tests in that area; in others the owner had but recently acquired the premises or established the herd. (See Table: Tuberculin Testing by Months.)

One thousand two hundred eighty (1,280) reactors were reported. These reactors occurred in 519 herds containing a total of 15,096 cattle. The reactors represent .54% of the total number of animals tested. Although the percentage is lower than that of 1936, it is still slightly higher than the .5% stipulated by the federal government in the regulations governing the rating "modified accredited tuberculosis-free area."

Three hundred five (305) of the 1,280 reactors, or 23.8% were reported at time of slaughter as "no lesion" cases, post-mortem examination failing to reveal lesions of tuberculosis.

By totaling the number of cattle in the last test applied in each herd in each county, a fairly accurate estimate of the herd and cattle population of the state is obtained. By this method the number of herds (23,651) indicates a decrease of 2.5% below the number in 1936 (24,298), whereas the number of cattle (210,201) indicates an increase over that of 1936 (209,944). (See Table: County Population and Infection.)

The percentage of reactors to the last test applied each year to all cattle in the state shows a gradual reduction in the incidence of this disease in the past three years; viz., 1935, .18%; 1936, .12%; 1937, .08%.

Tuberculin testing is conducted cooperatively with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, by veterinarians employed or authorized by the Massachusetts Division of Livestock Disease Control and by veterinarians in the employ of the federal government.

Mass. Secretary of the Commonwealth

July 8, 1938

The following tabulation is a record of the work for the year:

	<i>Herds</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Reactors</i>	<i>No lesions</i>
Veterinarians paid by the state on an annual salary basis . . . . .	6,819	65,506	392	77
Veterinarians paid by the state on a per diem basis . . . . .	13,781	130,504	671	167
Veterinarians paid by the owners . . . . .	44	997	2	—
Veterinarians paid by the federal government . . . . .	4,372	39,207	215	61
	<hr/> 25,016	<hr/> 236,214	<hr/> 1,280	<hr/> 305

#### TUBERCULIN TESTING OF GOATS

During the year tuberculin tests were conducted in 7 separate herds to 60 goats, all of which were declared to be free from tuberculosis.

#### APPRAISAL, SALVAGE AND INDEMNITY

The appraisal of reactor animals, the sale of them for beef purposes, and the method employed in computing indemnity for same are governed by law (Chapter 272, Acts of 1934) and by the rules and regulations made under authority of said law (Rules and Regulations Applying to the Tuberculin Testing of Cattle, approved by the Governor and Council, October 10, 1934).

The law reads in part as follows: "..... The Commonwealth shall ..... pay to the owner ..... one-half of the difference between the amount received by the owner for the carcass of the animal and the value of the animal as determined by appraisal .....; provided, that payment ..... shall not exceed fifty dollars for any grade animal or seventy-five dollars for any purebred animal; ....."

Appraisals: (Rules and regulations, Rule VII, section (b)). (A reactor) "shall be appraised at a fair and just estimate of its market value ..... (not as a diseased animal).

Appraisals, for the most part, are made by the assistants on veterinary health of this division, who are qualified as official appraisers, in conjunction with the owners or their representatives.

The average appraisal for the year (see Table: Appraisals) is \$108.43. This amount represents an increase of \$9.23, or approximately 10%, over the average appraisal for 1936.

Salvage: (Rules and Regulations, Rule VII, section (c)). "The owner ..... shall obtain not less than three signed bids ..... and these bids must be submitted to the director for his approval ....."

An owner is granted the right to consign his reactors to the beef market at Brighton to be sold by weight on a per pound basis, in which case the requirement for bids is waived. If sold in this manner, a reduction in the gross price received is allowed for expense of trucking (not to exceed \$3. per animal), commission (\$1.), and yardage (\$.35 per animal). The average net amount received for salvage this year is \$37.47 (See Table: Salvage). This shows an increase of \$2.31, or 6%, over last year (\$35.16).

Indemnity: The increase in the appraised value of reacting cattle, although accompanied by an increase in the amount received as salvage, resulted in an average per capita indemnity of \$35.69, \$3.29 more than the \$32.40 paid in the year 1936.

Federal indemnity for the same period averaged \$22.79, an increase of \$2.54 over the average indemnity paid in 1936.

By adding the state-paid indemnity (\$35.69); federal indemnity (\$22.79); and salvage (\$37.47), the average total amount per head received by the owner of reacting animals is found to be \$95.95. This amount represents an increase of \$8.14 over the average amount received in 1936 (\$87.81).



TUBERCULIN TESTS BY MONTHS — 1937

FIRST TESTS	CLEAN				WITH REACTORS							
	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total Tested	P.B.	Gd.	Total Reacted	
1936												
December.	80	5	226	231	2		8	8		2	2	
1937												
January...	91	5	281	286	3	6	25	31		4	4	
February..	132	34	370	404	3	2	36	38	1	3	4	
March....	104	8	371	379	1		1	1		1	1	
April.....	95	4	306	310	3		15	15		3	3	
May.....	123	10	284	294	1		34	34		2	2	
June.....	163	61	414	475	4		25	25		6	6	
July.....	126	19	387	406	6		30	30		7	7	
August....	94	1	177	178	1		1	1		1	1	
September	60	7	226	233								
October...	76	27	176	203	2		5	5		2	2	
November.	63	9	193	202	1		4	4		1	1	
Total...	1,207	190	3,411	3,601	27	8	184	192	1	32	33	

RETESTS											
1936											
December.	2,029	2,448	18,521	20,969	45	114	1,705	1,819	5	94	99
1937											
January...	1,862	2,378	17,730	20,108	61	114	1,898	2,012	21	136	157
February...	1,998	3,156	16,386	19,542	48	136	904	1,040	15	73	88
March.....	2,100	2,327	19,779	22,106	78	189	2,164	2,353	30	135	165
April.....	2,517	4,846	23,212	28,058	66	319	2,085	2,404	26	139	165
May.....	2,296	2,752	18,669	21,421	52	90	1,282	1,372	12	186	198
June.....	2,358	1,084	14,240	15,324	38	22	926	948	4	91	95
July.....	1,271	777	8,306	9,083	14	36	251	287	5	30	35
August....	1,558	654	8,989	9,643	23	37	682	719	10	48	58
September	1,097	474	8,314	8,788	15	147	331	478	9	31	40
October...	1,821	1,440	13,693	15,133	20	140	428	568	10	47	57
November.	2,383	3,026	24,316	27,342	32	203	701	904	6	84	90
Total...	23,290	25,362	192,155	217,517	492	1,547	13,357	14,904	153	1,094	1,247

TOTAL	TESTS				REACTORS		
	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total Tested	P.B.	Gd.	Total Reacted
1936							
December.....	2,156	2,567	20,460	23,027	5	96	101
1937							
January.....	2,017	2,503	19,934	22,437	21	140	161
February.....	2,181	3,328	17,696	21,024	16	76	92
March.....	2,283	2,524	22,315	24,839	30	136	166
April.....	2,681	5,169	25,618	30,787	26	142	168
May.....	2,472	2,852	20,269	23,121	12	188	200
June.....	2,563	1,167	15,605	16,772	4	97	101
July.....	1,417	832	8,974	9,806	5	37	42
August.....	1,676	692	9,849	10,541	10	49	59
September.....	1,172	628	8,871	9,499	9	31	40
October.....	1,919	1,607	14,302	15,909	10	49	59
November.....	2,479	3,238	25,214	28,452	6	85	91
Total.....	25,016	27,107	209,107	236,214	154	1,126	1,280

TUBERCULIN TESTS BY COUNTIES — 1937

FIRST TESTS	CLEAN				WITH REACTORS						
	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total Tested	P.B.	Gd.	Total Reacted
COUNTIES											
Barnstable.	34		44	44	1		1	1		1	1
Berkshire . .	105	10	392	402							
Bristol . . .	114	36	292	328	3	6	23	29		4	4
Dukes . . . .	9	2	14	16							
Essex . . . . .	107	7	243	250	3		7	7		3	3
Franklin . .	68	2	223	225							
Hampden . .	99	5	269	274	3		23	23		3	3
Hampshire .	75	6	230	236	1		1	1		1	1
Middlesex .	187	15	456	471	8	1	59	60	1	9	10
Nantucket .	1		1	1							
Norfolk . . .	69	31	117	148	3	1	53	54		5	5
Plymouth . .	92	11	214	225	1		2	2		1	1
Suffolk . . .	5		15	15							
Worcester . .	242	65	901	966	4		15	15		5	5
Total . . .	1,207	190	3,411	3,601	27	8	184	192	1	32	33

RETESTS:											
Barnstable.	531	98	1,646	1,744	2		111	111		3	3
Berkshire . .	2,252	4,021	24,977	28,998	31	109	963	1,072	8	59	67
Bristol . . . .	2,534	2,614	18,516	21,130	75	101	1,733	1,834	7	122	129
Dukes . . . . .	130	16	663	679							
Essex . . . . .	1,587	1,996	12,068	14,064	60	176	2,312	2,488	19	102	121
Franklin . .	2,084	2,593	19,822	22,415	5	1	98	99		12	12
Hampden . .	1,937	1,444	13,233	14,677	14	190	310	500	15	21	36
Hampshire .	2,123	2,888	16,548	19,436	45	526	782	1,308	20	70	90
Middlesex .	2,567	2,508	21,955	24,463	83	62	2,368	2,430	18	286	304
Nantucket .	44	16	435	451							
Norfolk . . .	1,060	1,121	7,826	8,947	26	36	795	831	7	85	92
Plymouth . .	1,619	1,224	10,262	11,486	21	40	636	676	2	54	56
Suffolk . . .	19	81	93	174							
Worcester . .	4,803	4,742	44,111	48,853	130	306	3,249	3,555	57	280	337
Total . . .	23,290	25,362	192,155	217,517	492	1,547	13,357	14,904	153	1,094	1,247

TOTAL	TESTS				REACTORS		
	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total Tested	P.B.	Gd.	Total Reacted
Barnstable . . . . .	568	98	1,802	1,900		4	4
Berkshire . . . . .	2,388	4,140	26,332	30,472	8	59	67
Bristol . . . . .	2,726	2,757	20,564	23,321	7	126	133
Dukes . . . . .	139	18	677	695			
Essex . . . . .	1,757	2,179	14,630	16,809	19	105	124
Franklin . . . . .	2,157	2,596	20,143	22,739		12	12
Hampden . . . . .	2,053	1,639	13,835	15,474	15	24	39
Hampshire . . . . .	2,244	3,420	17,561	20,981	20	71	91
Middlesex . . . . .	2,845	2,586	24,838	27,424	19	295	314
Nantucket . . . . .	45	16	436	452			
Norfolk . . . . .	1,158	1,189	8,791	9,980	7	90	97
Plymouth . . . . .	1,733	1,275	11,114	12,389	2	55	57
Suffolk . . . . .	24	81	108	189			
Worcester . . . . .	5,179	5,113	48,276	53,389	57	285	342
Total . . . . .	25,016	27,107	209,107	236,214	154	1,126	1,280



COUNTY INFECTION  
STATUS OF HERDS ON NOVEMBER 30 — 1935, 1936, 1937

1935	TESTS		REACTORS		
	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Reactors
Barnstable . . . . .	621	2,109	3	24	3
Berkshire . . . . .	2,251	25,921	10	341	20
Bristol . . . . .	2,734	19,009	26	286	38
Dukes . . . . .	155	777	—	—	—
Essex . . . . .	1,703	13,289	17	765	28
Franklin . . . . .	2,197	20,875	4	51	4
Hampden . . . . .	2,054	14,684	13	247	40
Hampshire . . . . .	2,281	19,186	19	348	24
Middlesex . . . . .	2,690	22,110	41	789	91
Nantucket . . . . .	45	447	1	1	1
Norfolk . . . . .	1,131	8,866	8	224	27
Plymouth . . . . .	1,785	10,126	15	343	27
Suffolk . . . . .	21	181	2	17	2
Worcester . . . . .	5,306	48,983	43	813	84
Total . . . . .	24,974	206,563	202	4,249	389

1936	TESTS		REACTORS		
	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Reactors
Barnstable . . . . .	617	1,999	—	—	—
Berkshire . . . . .	2,243	26,461	22	430	39
Bristol . . . . .	2,675	19,817	13	246	15
Dukes . . . . .	147	707	1	2	1
Essex . . . . .	1,643	13,869	9	722	29
Franklin . . . . .	2,136	20,573	2	63	25
Hampden . . . . .	1,998	14,866	4	140	6
Hampshire . . . . .	2,221	19,585	6	220	9
Middlesex . . . . .	2,656	22,509	10	259	17
Nantucket . . . . .	47	481	—	—	—
Norfolk . . . . .	1,105	8,951	1	33	20
Plymouth . . . . .	1,673	10,355	3	143	5
Suffolk . . . . .	20	189	—	—	—
Worcester . . . . .	5,117	49,582	34	786	94
Total . . . . .	24,298	209,944	105	3,084	260

1937	TESTS		REACTORS		
	Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Reactors
Barnstable . . . . .	572	1,909	—	—	—
Berkshire . . . . .	2,153	26,194	3	64	9
Bristol . . . . .	2,590	20,454	9	163	12
Dukes . . . . .	143	703	—	—	—
Essex . . . . .	1,614	13,924	11	848	28
Franklin . . . . .	2,050	20,590	—	—	—
Hampden . . . . .	1,958	14,866	4	102	14
Hampshire . . . . .	2,152	19,633	4	149	7
Middlesex . . . . .	2,645	23,054	8	151	39
Nantucket . . . . .	45	452	—	—	—
Norfolk . . . . .	1,079	8,842	1	141	4
Plymouth . . . . .	1,620	10,453	4	88	23
Suffolk . . . . .	22	176	—	—	—
Worcester . . . . .	5,008	48,951	25	549	41
Total . . . . .	23,651	210,201	69	2,255	177

## APPRAISALS

	PUREBREDS			GRADES			TOTAL		
	Head	Amount	Average	Head	Amount	Average	Head	Amount	Average
1936									
December	5	\$830.00	\$166.00	96	\$8,855.00	\$92.24	101	\$9,685.00	\$95.89
1937									
January	21	3,190.00	151.90	139	14,420.00	103.74	160	17,610.00	110.06
February	16	2,800.00	175.00	76	7,830.00	103.03	92	10,630.00	115.55
March	30	4,945.00	164.83	136	13,645.00	100.33	166	18,590.00	111.99
April	22	3,520.00	160.00	142	13,461.50	94.80	164	16,981.50	103.54
May	12	1,570.00	130.83	188	20,648.00	109.83	200	22,218.00	111.09
June	4	635.00	158.75	97	9,570.00	98.66	101	10,205.00	101.04
July	5	675.00	135.00	37	3,542.50	94.93	42	4,217.50	100.42
August	10	1,415.00	141.50	49	5,140.00	104.90	59	6,555.00	111.10
September	9	1,990.00	221.11	31	3,260.00	105.16	40	5,250.00	131.25
October	9	1,385.00	153.88	49	4,755.00	97.04	58	6,140.00	105.86
November	6	967.50	161.25	85	9,091.00	106.95	91	10,058.50	110.53
	149	\$23,922.50	\$160.55	1,125	\$114,218.00	\$101.53	1,274	\$138,140.50	\$108.43

## SALVAGE

	PUREBREDS			GRADES			TOTAL		
	Head	Amount	Average	Head	Amount	Average	Head	Amount	Average
1936									
December	5	\$172.00	\$34.40	96	\$2,711.95	\$28.25	101	\$2,883.95	\$28.55
1937									
January	21	692.90	33.00	139	4,905.01	35.29	160	5,597.91	34.99
February	16	551.50	34.47	76	2,529.36	33.28	92	3,080.86	33.49
March	30	1,494.72	49.82	136	5,248.83	38.59	166	6,743.55	40.62
April	22	1,112.05	50.55	142	5,023.44	35.37	164	6,135.49	37.41
May	12	470.14	39.18	188	7,991.44	42.51	200	8,461.58	42.31
June	4	160.95	40.24	97	3,864.99	39.85	101	4,025.94	39.86
July	5	233.96	46.79	37	1,309.44	35.39	42	1,543.40	36.75
August	10	357.80	35.78	48	1,644.19	34.25	58	2,001.99	34.51
September	9	630.00	70.00	31	1,167.94	37.68	40	1,797.94	44.95
October	9	433.17	48.13	48	1,609.90	33.54	57	2,043.07	35.84
November	6	225.40	37.56	85	3,117.77	36.68	91	3,343.17	36.74
	149	\$6,534.59	\$43.85	1,123	\$41,124.26	\$36.62	1,272	\$47,658.85	\$37.47

INDEMNITY

	PUREBREDS			GRADES			TOTAL		
	Head	Amount	Average	Head	Amount	Average	Head	Amount	Average
1936									
December	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	\$3,116.80	\$35.42
1937									
January	.	.	.	137	4,686.37	34.21	158	5,934.92	37.56
February	.	.	.	72	2,530.19	35.14	88	3,639.44	41.36
March	.	.	.	135	4,305.91	31.89	165	5,990.44	36.31
April	.	.	.	141	4,184.02	29.67	163	5,387.45	33.05
May	.	.	.	186	6,273.38	33.73	198	6,804.39	34.37
June	.	.	.	97	2,850.87	29.39	101	3,087.90	30.57
July	.	.	.	37	1,113.57	30.09	42	1,334.09	31.79
August	.	.	.	49	1,805.74	36.85	59	2,259.33	38.29
September	.	.	.	30	1,007.90	33.60	39	1,675.40	42.96
October	.	.	.	48	1,511.16	31.48	57	1,987.08	34.86
November	.	.	.	84	2,951.52	35.14	90	3,322.58	36.92
	149	\$8,531.39	\$57.26	1,099	\$36,008.43	\$32.77	1,248	\$44,539.82	\$35.69



INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE INTO MASSACHUSETTS

The movement or transportation of cattle into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is governed by certain restrictions set forth by law (Chapter 495, Acts of 1924) and by rules and regulations made under authorization of the law (Orders 42 and 43), by which jurisdiction is given the Division of Livestock Disease Control over the movement and disposition of cattle after arrival within the Commonwealth.

These interstate shipments may be considered as of two classes; viz., (1) cattle intended for dairy, exhibition, and breeding purposes; and (2) cattle intended for immediate slaughter: and, under the rules and regulations applying to shipments, may be subdivided as follows; (a) cattle shipped direct to the quarantine station at Brighton, which shipments may be made without a permit; and (b) cattle shipped to points other than Brighton, which shipments, with the exception of cattle consigned for immediate slaughter to establishments where slaughtering is conducted under federal inspection, must be accompanied by a permit issued through the office of this division.

In both groups, cattle intended for any purpose other than immediate slaughter also must be accompanied by a certificate from the livestock department of the state of origin indicating that the animal or animals included in the shipment have satisfactorily passed a tuberculin test and are free from all symptoms of communicable disease.

It also is required that such cattle be held in quarantine at point of delivery until properly identified and released. The following tabulations are a record of the cattle received interstate this year.

QUARANTINE STATION AT BRIGHTON

The receipts at the dairy section of the quarantine station, indicating the origin and disposition of cattle received are as follows:

Interstate:

*Origin:*

Interstate:

	<i>Released on Papers</i>	<i>Held for Retest and Released</i>	<i>Total</i>
Canada . . . . .	129	—	129
Connecticut . . . . .	34	—	34
Maine . . . . .	4,707	—	4,707
New Hampshire . . . . .	1,939	18	1,957
New York . . . . .	156	1	157
Rhode Island . . . . .	24	—	24
Vermont . . . . .	1,969	39	2,008

	8,958	58	9,016
Massachusetts . . . . .	2,324	4	2,328
	11,282	62	11,344

<i>Disposition:</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>
Connecticut . . . . .	11	—	11
Massachusetts . . . . .	7,311	2,149	9,460
Maine . . . . .	1	—	1
New Hampshire . . . . .	5	2	7
Rhode Island . . . . .	1,683	177	1,860
Vermont . . . . .	3	—	3
Held for retest . . . . .	2	—	2
	9,016	2,328	11,344

There were also received at this station, 616 reactors to tuberculin tests, 31 Bang abortion disease reactors, 4 animals affected with actinomycosis, 3 with mastitis, and 9 suspects of various other diseases.

Five hundred twenty-six (526) trucks and 2 railroad cars were cleaned and disinfected under direct supervision of an employee of this division.

Treatment of cattle by agents of this division for the prevention of hemorrhagic septicemia, or shipping fever, has been continued at the station for such owners of cattle as request this type of service. A total of 3,170 head of cattle were treated.

ARRIVALS AT POINTS OTHER THAN BRIGHTON

Four thousand one hundred ninety-eight (4,198) permits, required under Order 43 mentioned above, were issued in 1937, as compared with 4,035 in 1936. Of this number, 196 permits covered shipments for exhibition purposes.

On these permits there were received 20,120 dairy cattle, 762 exhibition cattle, and 2,811 cattle for immediate slaughter. The dairy cattle originated at the following points:

California . . . . .	1	New Jersey . . . . .	12
Canada . . . . .	2,180	New York . . . . .	1,446
Connecticut . . . . .	1,857	Ohio . . . . .	1,097
Illinois . . . . .	28	Pennsylvania . . . . .	436
Kansas . . . . .	4	Rhode Island . . . . .	791
Maine . . . . .	931	Vermont . . . . .	7,075
Maryland . . . . .	2	Virginia . . . . .	3
Michigan . . . . .	154	Washington . . . . .	1
Minnesota . . . . .	73	Wisconsin . . . . .	624
New Hampshire . . . . .	3,405		
Total . . . . .			20,120

Of this number, 19,661 were released on certificates of health furnished by the state of origin; 459 were held, retested, and released.

RECAPITULATION

The total number of dairy cattle received interstate was 29,136 (9,016 at Brighton and 20,120 at other points).

The following table is an analysis of the section from which cattle were received interstate:

Canada . . . . .	2,309
Western states . . . . .	1,982
5 New England states . . . . .	22,789
New York . . . . .	1,603
Southern states . . . . .	452
	<hr/>
	29,136

CATTLE EXPORTS

During 1937, 1,882 head of cattle identified and released at the dairy section of the Brighton quarantine station were transported direct to other states. In addition 3,089 interstate shipping certificates were issued by the division covering 6,271 head of Massachusetts cattle for consignment to other states and countries.

The following tabulation is a record of cattle exports:

*From the quarantine station at Brighton:*

<i>Destination:</i>	<i>Head</i>		
Connecticut . . . . .	11	Rhode Island . . . . .	1,860
Maine . . . . .	1	Vermont . . . . .	3
New Hampshire . . . . .	7		<hr/>
			1,882

*From Massachusetts herds:*

<i>Destination:</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Destination:</i>	<i>Head</i>
California . . . . .	30	New Jersey . . . . .	14
Colorado . . . . .	1	New York . . . . .	513
Connecticut . . . . .	2,017	North Carolina . . . . .	2
Delaware . . . . .	3	Ohio . . . . .	22
Florida . . . . .	3	Oklahoma . . . . .	2
Georgia . . . . .	3	Oregon . . . . .	1
Idaho . . . . .	2	Pennsylvania . . . . .	63
Illinois . . . . .	18	Rhode Island . . . . .	2,034
Indiana . . . . .	28	South Carolina . . . . .	2
Iowa . . . . .	1	Tennessee . . . . .	2
Kansas . . . . .	17	Vermont . . . . .	471
Louisiana . . . . .	1	Virginia . . . . .	10
Maine . . . . .	46	West Virginia . . . . .	9
Maryland . . . . .	6	Wisconsin . . . . .	11
Michigan . . . . .	28		
Minnesota . . . . .	2	Total . . . . .	6,267
Missouri . . . . .	3	Canada . . . . .	4
New Hampshire . . . . .	902		
		Total . . . . .	6,271

## LICENSED CATTLE DEALERS

A total of 279 cattle dealers' licenses were issued during the year to persons engaged in the business of dealing in bovine animals. Three (3) licenses were temporarily suspended and 4 were revoked for failure on the part of the holder of the license to report purchases and sales of cattle. One revoked license was renewed upon payment of the five-dollar renewal fee required by law after the dealer had submitted to this office all overdue reports and had made a satisfactory explanation concerning his failure to comply with the regulations.

The "dealer" license law (Chapter 426, Acts of 1935) applies to all persons in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who purchase, raise, or in any way acquire cattle for the purpose of making a profit through the sale or exchange of said cattle for any purpose other than immediate slaughter. The law does not apply to persons who buy, sell, or exchange cattle in the course of maintaining the normal dairy status of a herd.

The occasional finding in dealers' herds of reactors to the tuberculin test and the frequent finding of cattle intended for sale into dairy herds of the state which do not comply with department regulations regarding additions to tuberculosis-free supervised herds remove any doubt as to the necessity and the value of the law.

Dealers are required to report each week on forms furnished for that purpose all cattle purchased, repossessed, or in any way obtained by them, and also such cattle as are sold or otherwise disposed of, giving information as to the identification, name and address of the person from whom obtained, or to whom sold or delivered. A weekly report is required even though no transactions have taken place. Failure to comply with this requirement is considered just cause for the revocation of a license. Weekly reports submitted by cattle dealers in 1937 record a total of 33,738 head of cattle sold by them during the year, 31,360 were sold as dairy cattle and 2,378 for beef purposes.

The checking of information contained in these weekly reports sometimes reveals the purchase of animals from premises where tuberculin testing has not been conducted under state supervision; the purchase or sale of grade cattle having no ear tag by which they can be identified; and the purchase or sale of cattle which have not been tuberculin tested within a year, as required by department regulation. Dealers, with the exception of very few, however, are to be commended for the manner in which they have cooperated with the division.

Convictions were obtained in district court against two persons—one from Reading and one from Newburyport—for dealing in cattle without a license.



Both dealers entered an appeal and their cases were carried to superior court. In the case of the Reading dealer, the superior court upheld the decision of the local court and a fine of \$50. was paid. The case of the Newburyport dealer is still awaiting action by the superior court.

### BANG BACILLUS DISEASE

Evidence is available to show that as early as 1884 abortion in cattle was recognized as of grave economic importance to dairy owners, and that even then it was considered of importance from the point of view of public health. On May 13, 1884, just fifty years before the federal government adopted its so-called elimination plan with eventual eradication in view, the Massachusetts legislature passed a law (Chapter 232, Acts of 1884) which reads in part as follows:

It shall be the duty of the cattle commissioners to make inquiries and gather facts and statistics in relation to the prevalence among neat stock of the State, of the disease known as abortion, the annual losses caused thereby, and its effect on the healthfulness of milk as an article of food ..... to ascertain the real character of the disease, its cause or prevention .....

The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the law.

The attempt to obtain data regarding the prevalence of the disease was unsuccessful. According to the report of the commission, few if any replies were received to questionnaires sent to dairy organizations, breeders, and owners of cattle. This apparent reticence on the part of cattle owners to admit the fact that abortion does occur to any extent evidently still exists. An unsatisfactory response given to inquiries made again two years ago might lead to the erroneous conclusion that the act of abortion rarely occurs.

The importance of some definite plan to combat abortion in cattle, now known as Bang abortion disease, has been brought to the attention of all persons and agencies interested in the livestock industry. Every state now has regulations relative to this disease, varying from restrictions on interstate movement to compulsory reporting of diseased animals, quarantining, tagging, branding, and slaughtering. Thirty-six states now require a negative blood test on imported cattle made within a period varying from fifteen to sixty days prior to date of shipment. Others, including Massachusetts, forbid the shipment into the state of cattle that have reacted to the blood test or that have aborted within one year of date of shipment.

Although it is generally agreed that, if eradication is to be the ultimate goal, the blood test is imperative; it has also been established that the act of abortion can be prevented and the disease controlled by preventive vaccination, and that, from an economic view, possibly the latter course is the one to adopt, especially in herds the owners of which are interested principally in milk production.

Experiments in calthood-vaccination (the vaccination of calves between the ages of four and seven months) and the experience of veterinarians engaged in private practice along that line, lead some authorities to believe that in this manner herds eventually may be freed from the disease. Other authorities, however, advocate both methods—vaccination and blood testing. Whichever course is adopted, the fact remains that, thus far, blood testing is the only means by which the disease can be diagnosed correctly.

There has been no change since last year in the service offered by this division. Vials for use in obtaining blood samples and laboratory service are furnished without cost to any person making application for them. Eighteen thousand forty-seven (18,047) blood samples were examined during the year. Of this number, 14,364 were reported by the laboratory as negative to the agglutination test and 920 positive to titres of 1-100 or higher. These samples were submitted from 412 herds. Ninety-nine (99) of these herds have now passed at least one clean test. Thirty-four (34) of the herds containing 1,254 head of cattle six months of age or over, accredited in 1936, were re-accredited; 12 herds containing 593 head were accredited for the first time in 1937; 1 herd containing 216 head,

newly accredited in 1937, lost its accreditation status during the year; at the close of the year there were 45 herds containing 1,631 head accredited.

Testing for Bang abortion disease by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry under the federal elimination plan has continued throughout the year. Under this plan veterinarians are assigned by the federal office to obtain blood samples from all animals in the herd six months of age or over. Cattle which react to the blood test are tagged and branded and must be disposed of by slaughter. Compensation (limited to \$25. for a grade animal and \$50. for a purebred) is allowed. In addition, the amount received for salvage is retained by the owner. Under the federal plan, 5,986 bloods were drawn during the year from 73 herds by veterinarians in the government employ. Two hundred twenty-nine (229) reactors were found.

## RABIES

In a report of the Massachusetts Board of Cattle Commissioners pertaining to contagious diseases of animals, printed in the year 1890, appears this statement referring specifically to rabies: "Public welfare requires that an effort be made to restrict the movement of ownerless, neglected, or suspicious dogs." It hardly can be considered to the credit of officials responsible for the enforcement of laws relative to the licensing of dogs that this statement is equally true today.

Four years later, in 1894, the General Court of Massachusetts amended the law defining contagious diseases of animals so as to include rabies (Chapter 491, Acts of 1894).

During the years following, rabies has continued to be a potential menace to public health. It is conceded by most authorities not only that the spread of the disease can be controlled, but that the disease itself can be prevented, and, further, that it could be eradicated eventually if all persons who should be concerned in its control would cooperate to the fullest extent; i.e., (1) police officers, dog officers, and others, by an all-the-year-round enforcement of the existing dog laws, especially those relative to the destruction of unlicensed dogs, including those dogs harbored but not licensed, and so-called "strays"; (2) dog-owners, by the strict observance of quarantine on individual animals or in districts where restraint is ordered; (3) veterinarians and all other persons, by reporting promptly suspects or affected animals; (4) inspectors of animals, by rounding up and quarantining all possible contact animals; and, possibly, (5) local boards of health, by establishing preventive or immunization treatment clinics, especially in districts in which cases of rabies actually occur.

From the following tables it will be noted that the number of animals reported as affected with rabies took a decided upward trend during the year—a total of 218 cases, as compared with 134 in 1936, or an increase of 60%. These cases occurred in 76 cities and towns located in 8 counties: viz., Bristol, 3 towns, 5 cases; Essex, 19 towns, 77 cases; Franklin, 1 town, 1 case; Middlesex, 26 towns, 76 cases; Norfolk, 10 towns, 23 cases; Plymouth, 1 town, 1 case; Suffolk, 4 towns, 7 cases; and Worcester, 12 towns, 28 cases.

There were no cases reported in ten of the towns that in 1936 reported positive cases of rabies. One hundred twelve (112) or 51% of the total number of cases reported, were in 31 of the towns in which rabies was reported in 1936; 106 cases, or 49% of the total number, were located in 41 cities and town in which there were no cases reported in 1936. Nineteen (19) of the rabid dogs were classed as "strays"; i.e., owners unknown—a fact which reflects laxity on the part of city and town officials. As far as licensing of dogs is concerned, in only 7 of the total number of cases of rabid animals reported could the identity of the animal from which the disease was contracted be determined. (See Table: Rabies, *contact cases*.)

Regardless of the circumstances surrounding the cause of death, it is required, as a measure of safety, that the heads of animals that have inflicted injuries by biting or scratching persons and have then died or been killed, be sent to the laboratory for this division for examination. During the year 463 heads were received for laboratory examination. Of this number, 174 were reported by the



laboratory as positive, or affected with rabies; 9 doubtful—usually due to contamination or in such condition as to make examination unsatisfactory; and 280 negative, or not affected with rabies.

One hundred-sixty-one (161) persons were reported this year as having been bitten or scratched by rabid animals, and 297 persons as having been exposed or in contact with rabid animals.

Although the Pasteur treatment to humans can assure reasonable protection against rabies, from a public health point of view there seems to be no excuse for a continued existence of this disease. Deaths, however, occur occasionally regardless of treatment. Fortunately, despite the increase of rabies in animals, there was no case in man reported this year. This is due undoubtedly in part to the fact that an injury inflicted by the bite or scratch of an animal, regardless of whether due to viciousness, accident, or play, is considered a reportable disease in Massachusetts and, accordingly, physicians are required to report to the board of health all treatments to persons for such injuries. This insures early administration of antirabic treatment when the injury is inflicted by an animal suspected of having rabies.

The number of animal-bite cases reported this year is 8,355, as compared with 7,863 reported in 1936. All reported animal-bite cases are referred to the inspector of animals of the city or town in which the animal causing the injury is owned or kept, and are investigated by him. Animals inflicting such injury are ordered restrained for a period of ten to fourteen days for observation. They are then released if apparently in good health.

During the year dog-vaccination clinics were held under the supervision of local boards of health in 45 cities and towns, at which 13,498 of the 28,321 dogs licensed were treated. There is no uniform plan under which these clinics are operated; some communities furnish the service without cost to the dog owner, other communities make a nominal charge for the treatment. Regardless of whether a charge is made, however, it is quite apparent that the public as a whole is not much interested in the problem of rabies prevention (only 47% of the dogs licensed were presented for treatment). Nor can it be said that the law requiring the licensing of dogs is enforced properly (only 53% of the estimated 37,465 dogs in 37 communities were recorded as licensed). Sixty-three (63) cases of rabies were reported from 24 of the communities where clinics were held.

Preventive vaccination of dogs, like antirabic treatment, is not regarded as wholly efficient, yet it is considered as nearly perfect as any vaccination known to medical science and, if carried out properly, will reduce the number of cases of rabies to such an extent that it will aid immeasurably in eventual eradication.

1937 — RABIES BY TOWNS — DOGS											
Acton .....	1	Dracut .....	1	Medford .....	9	Somerville .....	1				
Andover .....	2	Everett .....	3	Medfield .....	2	Stoughton .....	1				
Arlington .....	5	Foxborough .....	2	Methuen .....	16	Swampscott .....	3				
Ashland .....	1	Franklin .....	1	Middleton .....	2	Uxbridge .....	1				
Athol .....	4	Gardner .....	1	Millis .....	1	Taunton .....	1				
Attleboro .....	3	Greenfield .....	1	Nahant .....	2	Templeton .....	5				
Ayer .....	1	Groveland .....	1	Newton .....	5	Tewksbury .....	4				
Belmont .....	2	Haverhill .....	2	North Andover .....	3	Topsfield .....	1				
Billerica .....	4	Holbrook .....	2	Northborough .....	2	Tyngsborough .....	2				
Bolton .....	1	Holden .....	3	Norwood .....	5	Walpole .....	5				
Boston .....	2	Iswich .....	1	Peabody .....	2	Waltham .....	5				
Brookline .....	2	Lawrence .....	5	Pembroke .....	1	Watertown .....	2				
Burlington .....	2	Lexington .....	1	Princeton .....	1	Weston .....	1				
Cambridge .....	8	Lowell .....	6	Phillipston .....	2	Wilmington .....	1				
Chelsea .....	1	Lynn .....	4	Reading .....	3	Winchester .....	2				
Chelmsford .....	1	Lynnfield .....	1	Revere .....	2	Winthrop .....	2				
Danvers .....	3	Malden .....	1	Rowley .....	1	Woburn .....	3				
Douglas .....	1	Mansfield .....	1	Salem .....	10	Worcester .....	1				
Dover .....	2	Marblehead .....	11	Saugus .....	2						

#### 1937 — RABIES BY TOWNS — MISCELLANEOUS

	Cats	Cattle	Fox	Horse	Pony
Andover .....	—	—	—	1	—
Arlington .....	1	—	—	—	—
Douglas .....	1	1	—	—	—
Lawrence .....	—	—	—	—	1
Peabody .....	—	1	—	—	—
Spencer .....	—	2	—	—	—
Templeton .....	1	—	1	—	—
Topsfield .....	—	2	—	—	—



RABIES

	Showing Symptoms			Contact				Bite Cases				Total
	Positive	Negative	Questionable	Released	Killed or died No symptoms	Killed—positive	Disposal pending	Released	Killed—no examination	Killed—negative	Disposal pending	
Forward, Year 1936	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	157	—	—	—	168
December, 1936	14	4	—	21	1	—	—	360	4	7	—	411
January, 1937	17	7	1	3	1	1	—	375	1	14	—	420
February	24	2	1	56	6	1	—	451	—	15	—	556
March	23	8	1	22	1	2	—	534	5	14	—	610
April	19	2	—	41	1	—	—	679	3	23	—	768
May	15	10	—	5	1	1	—	1027	9	23	—	1096
June	19	5	5	43	2	1	—	920	2	25	—	1022
July	27	7	4	19	6	1	—	987	1	19	—	1071
August	12	4	2	4	—	—	—	867	6	19	—	914
September	16	4	2	23	—	—	—	727	8	24	—	804
October	17	3	1	15	1	—	—	520	3	13	—	573
November	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	460	1	18	—	489
Forward	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	186	299
Total	211	58	17	263	20	7	23	8064	43	219	186	9111
The above record refers to the following animals:												
Cats	3	4	1	5	—	—	—	47	—	13	—	73
Horses	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Pony	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dogs	200	52	16	227	20	6	23	8002	43	198	186	8973
Fox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Monkeys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Racoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fitch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Parrot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Cattle	5	1	—	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36
Squirrels	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Goats	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rabbits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Woodchuck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Total positive cases, 218

HOG CHOLERA

The service furnished by this division in the treatment of swine in prevention of disease, which is given without charge, continues to be, next to the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication, the most important of the many projects conducted by the division. Intended originally to apply to prevention of hog cholera, this service has gradually expanded to include both prophylactic and corrective treatments of the many diseases of a contagious nature to which swine are subject.

That hog cholera as a disease can be prevented and, even if infection occurs, the spread of this disease, if uncomplicated, can be controlled, are now generally accepted by persons engaged in the raising of swine. These facts can not be claimed, however, for the many other diseases of swine of a contagious or infectious nature. These disease conditions often can be traced to unsanitary premises, bad housing conditions, improper feeding, etc., all of which tend to break down the natural resistance of animals to disease and render the body a fertile field for invasion by disease. Owners unfamiliar with the problems involved oftentimes are inclined to question the value of preventive hog cholera treatment, or to feel that vaccination is at fault. Too little attention is given to the fact that contagious diseases are often conveyed from one location to another by persons, by vehicles, and by animals which have been in contact with diseased animals or contaminated premises. A strict quarantine should be imposed against these agencies. Such a quarantine, with particular attention given to sanitation, disinfection, dry

quarters, an abundant supply of good drinking water, and balanced feeding should result in financial benefit to swine owners.

During the past year losses, as far as hog cholera itself is concerned, have been comparatively small; but, in comparison, the losses from conditions variously diagnosed as hemorrhagic septicemia, enteritis, swine influenza, and so-called mixed-infection have been unusually heavy. During the year 86,625 treatments for and in the prevention of hog cholera were applied by veterinarians in the employ of this division on 883 premises. In addition, 38,227 treatments, which by law must be reported, were applied on 211 premises by veterinarians engaged in private practice.

In connection with other infections in swine, 35,389 treatments were applied by state-employed veterinarians and 9,153 treatments by veterinarians in private practice.

### MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

*Actinomycosis*.—(Commonly called "lump jaw.") Ten (10) animals suspected of having this disease were reported during the year. Upon examination, all were declared affected with the disease and were condemned and disposed of by slaughter.

*Anthrax*.—No positive case of anthrax occurred during the year. Although 8 head of cattle and 2 horses were quarantined under suspicion of having this disease, they were later released.

*Blackleg*.—Preventive treatment was applied to 1,648 head of cattle on 161 premises located in 52 towns. This service is rendered without charge upon the request of owners of young cattle in districts where pastures infected with the disease are located.

*Glanders*.—No case of glanders occurred in Massachusetts during the year. Nine (9) horses were reported on suspicion of having the disease but were later released after physical examination was made of two of the horses and laboratory examination was made of blood samples taken from the remaining seven horses.

*Mange*.—This condition was reported in 21 head of cattle on 4 premises.

*Avian tuberculosis*.—Laboratory examination of several birds in one flock confirmed a diagnosis of avian tuberculosis. The entire flock was disposed of by killing. Although avian tuberculosis is reported to be prevalent in many Western states, that condition in Massachusetts is rarely reported to this division. When found in this state, the disease generally occurs in old birds. The further spread of infection is usually prevented by killing the old birds in the flock and by carefully disinfecting the premises.

### ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE

In accordance with Chapter 129, section 19, of the General Laws, the annual inspection of neat cattle, sheep, and swine, and of the premises where kept was ordered on November 15, 1936, to be completed on or before January 1, 1937.

From reports received from the 355 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, inspections were made of 23,612 premises, on which were located 212,437 head of cattle, 7,838 sheep, 87,624 head of swine, and 2,181 goats. Of the total number of cattle reported, 148,117 were listed as dairy cows; 2,667 bulls and 17,924 cows were recorded as purebreds.

Regional meetings of inspectors of animals were held in the month of November at Boston, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester, for the purpose of giving information and instruction relative to the duties of the inspectors of animals.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Appropriation for the salary of the Director, Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....	\$4,000.00	
Expended during the year for the salary of the Director .....	\$4,000.00	
Appropriation for personal services of clerks and stenographers, Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....		\$26,600.00
Expended during the year for personal services of clerks and stenographers .....	\$26,380.36	
Unexpended balance .....	219.64	
		<hr/>
		\$26,600.00
Appropriation for services other than personal, including printing the annual report, traveling expenses of the Director, office supplies and equipment and rent, Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....	\$10,500.00	
Brought forward from 1936 Appropriation .....	148.84	
		<hr/>
Total amount appropriated .....		\$10,648.84
Expended during the year for the above mentioned purposes .....	\$9,659.21	
Unexpended balance .....	989.63	
		<hr/>
		\$10,648.84
Appropriation for personal services of veterinarians and agents engaged in the work of extermination of contagious diseases among domestic animals, Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....	\$73,000.00	
Brought forward from 1936 Appropriation .....	5.75	
		<hr/>
Total amount appropriated .....		\$73,005.75
Expended during the year for the following purposes:		
Services of salaried agents .....	\$37,618.00	
Services of per diem agents .....	31,122.25	
Labor hired .....	1,830.12	
		<hr/>
Total expenditure .....	\$70,570.37	
Unexpended balance .....	2,435.38	
		<hr/>
		\$73,005.75
Appropriation for traveling expenses of veterinarians and agents, including the cost of any motor vehicles purchased for their use, Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....	\$21,000.00	
Brought forward from 1936 Appropriation .....	192.64	
		<hr/>
Total amount appropriated .....		\$21,192.64
Expended during the year for traveling expenses of agents .....	\$19,366.92	
Unexpended balance .....	1,825.72	
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		\$21,192.64
Appropriation for reimbursement of owners of horses killed during the present and previous years; travel, when allowed, of inspectors of animals, incidental expenses of killing and burial, quarantine and emergency services and for laboratory and veterinary supplies and equipment, Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....	\$4,800.00	
Brought forward from 1936 Appropriation .....	21.86	
Transferred from Extraordinary Expenses .....	75.00	
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Total amount appropriated .....		\$4,896.86
Expended during the year for the above mentioned purposes .....	\$4,808.90	
Unexpended balance .....	87.96	
		<hr/>
		\$4,896.86



Appropriation for reimbursement of owners of tubercular cattle killed, as authorized by Section twelve A of Chapter 129 of the General Laws, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition thereof, and in accordance with certain provisions of law and agreements made under authority of Section 33 of said chapter 129, as amended, during the present and the previous year. Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....			\$31,400.00	
Brought forward from 1936 Appropriation .....			15,972.71	
				<hr/>
Total amount appropriated .....				\$47,372.71
Expended during the year for the following: 1,272 head of cattle killed (Chapter 129, General Laws, as amended) .....			\$45,488.72	
Unexpended balance .....			1,883.99	
				<hr/>
				\$47,372.71
Reimbursement to towns for inspectors of animals:				
Appropriation for the reimbursement of certain towns for compensation paid to inspectors of animals, Chapter 234, Acts of 1937 .....			\$5,200.00	
Brought forward from 1936 Appropriation .....			3.50	
				<hr/>
Total amount appropriated .....				\$5,203.50
Expended during the year for reimbursement of certain towns .....			\$4,982.88	
Unexpended balance .....			220.62	
				<hr/>
				\$5,203.50

The average amount paid for cattle slaughtered under the provisions of Chapter 129, General Laws, as amended, was \$58.21 for registered purebred cattle and \$32.72 for grade cattle.

There has been received during the year for Hemorrhagic Septicemia treatments at Brighton, \$475.50; and for Cattle Dealers' licenses, in accordance with Chapter 426, Acts of 1935, \$1,375.00.

Financial statement verified.

Approved.

GEO. E. MURPHY,  
*Comptroller.*

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. RIORDAN,  
*Director.*





